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THE
ANARCHICAL AND REVOLUTIONARY
CHARACTER
OF A
DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

A SUPPLEMENT

TO "DEMOCRACY CONSIDERED AS A PARTY NAME, AND AS A
POLITICAL ORGANIZATION."

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BY JONATHAN NORCROSS.

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This country affords the last stronghold of a Democratic Organization, and it is unquestionably certain that this Party must be broken up, or it will break up the Government of the United States, and overturn American civilization.

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PREFACE.

SEVEN YEARS ago the writer of these pages gave to the public a volume of 227 pages, entitled: "The History of Democracy, Considered as a Party Name, and a Political Organization."

In that book are presented many facts and events, and also some reflections bearing upon the conduct, and crimes committed by Democratic parties in several countries, and at various times, commencing with ancient Greece. These were all given in as mild and inoffensive form as truth and duty would seem to allow. The volume was favorably received, and extensively commented upon by the leading newspapers of the country. Its sales were moderate, and to the writer's own knowledge, it did good service in enlightening the minds of many voters, and influenced them to abandon this anarchical and dangerous party.

The author, having now enjoyed seven years more of reading, observation and reflection as to the operations of this fearful party, feels pressed, as he trusts, by the Spirit of Almighty God to give to the public a supplement to this book, containing further definitions, facts, and the shocking events connected with this party, with the hope of doing something more toward warning his countrymen of its terrible power to obstruct the march and turn back the civilization of our country.

The entire work is on a cast and line of thought which, so far as the writer is aware, has never before been occupied in the form of a treatise or book. He therefore hopes and trusts it will be well received, and studied, by his countrymen. The question as to whether a Democratic party, or those who are opposed to such an organization, shall bear rule in this country is one of fearful interest and import to all.

Much confusion and misunderstanding have been produced, both by European and American writers on politics, political

inate use of the words Republicanism and Democracy, and one purpose of this supplement is to show that there is as much difference, both in theory and practical results of the two words, as between morality and immorality, or between virtue and vice, or truthfulness and falsehood.

It may — and should — be remarked in this preface, that the author has no criticisms, or reproaches, to cast upon the thousands of young men and brave soldiers who gave their lives and services to a cause which they had been led to believe was proper and just by a wide-spread and powerful political organization.

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CHAPTER I.

NATURAL AND GENUINE DEMOCRACY—ITS CHARACTERISTICS—ITS ORIGINAL SINS AND TEACHINGS.

Many honest and profound thinkers hold to the total depravity of mankind, and whether this theology be sound or unsound, it is unquestionably true that a large portion, say at least one-third of the population of the most enlightened communities, are natural enemies of good order, good laws, and other civilized institutions. To state these facts more in detail, more than one-third of the population of the most orderly community are opposed in heart, if not in practice, to all restrictions upon their passions, appetites and ambitions, whether they be rich or poor, learned or unlearned, and consequently they are opposed to moral and civil laws and governments, such as all experience and sound philosophy demonstrate to be inseparable from intelligent, happy and progressive communities. To state these facts in still other words, about one-third of the population of any country are either loafers, gamblers, cheats and tricksters, liars, thieves, robbers and murderers, whether they are in or out of prison, whether they are known or unknown to the officers of the law.

Nor is this estimate in conflict with the teachings of the book called the Bible. In what is known as barbaric communities nearly all evidently belong to the anarchical classes. These facts are demonstrated to be true both in civilized and barbarous communities, both by the great length of time and the vast amount of labor required on the part of the truthful and honest portion of the people to elevate a barbarous community to the civilized condition, and the vast amount of labor and expense required, on the part of the honest and truthful, to keep civilized society from relapsing into barbarism. The propensity, also, on the part of many, both in the civilized and barbarous condition, for war and bloodshed affords demonstrative proof of these positions.

It is indisputably true that good laws and good government flow, by the help of God, from the truthful, the honest, the most intelligent and self-denying portion of the people, and not from that portion which are swayed solely by their passions, appetites and wild ambition, such as mankind always manifest in the savage condition.

Modern naturalists have discoursed largely about "evolution, natural selection, and the survival of the fittest." These terms may be very useful in the study of the history and growth of plants and trees, but they afford no guide or safe rule in straightening, squaring and shaping political and moral institutions, nor do the laws of nature produce the grain, the vegetables and the fruits that civilized society

demands without the labor and genius of man. How much worse off are we then, even in our physical affairs, without genius and labor, and how much more inviting is society where this genius and labor cause the fields to yield the wheat, the corn, and the fruits, than to allow them to be overrun with thorns, thistles, weeds, and tares? "Men," says the great Master of the world, "do not gather grapes from thorns, nor figs from thistles, nor does a corrupt fountain bring forth pure water." To undertake to measure, strengthen, or construct moral or political machinery by natural instincts alone is to turn civilized society back to barbarism, or to the condition of the brute creation, and yet, if this is not precisely what leading Democrats are always doing or trying to do, what are they doing?

It is unquestionably true that about one-third of mankind, in their most enlightened communities, and about two-thirds of an ordinary Democratic party, regard the word Democracy as signifying that every man has a right to do as he pleases in all things and on all occasions, and as a consequence they are natural enemies of all restrictions upon the passions, appetites and wild ambitions, and are also natural enemies of good government and good laws, and such restraints of the passions and natural liberty as are absolutely necessary to good order and civilized society. This portion of the human family have but a dim conception of liberty and rights, regulated by law. And hence it is that

we are always hearing from the rank and file of a Democratic party that we have too much government, too many laws, and too much interference with the privileges and indulgences of the people. And especially is this the case in large cities, where vice and folly run riot. And hence it is also true that we always hear the leaders of the Democratic party howling back to their constituents that we have too much government, too much legislation, too many restrictions and too many agents and officials to worry and torment the people, albeit these leaders are never surpassed, if equalled, in the wild hunt after office and the perquisites thereof. Nor have these leaders, when in control, ever been behind other party leaders in making new laws, and especially such as are necessary to overturn and abolish the laws enacted by wise and patriotic statesmen, or to promote their own selfish interests. And hence it comes to pass that when a Democratic party is in possession of supreme power its first aim is to destroy the character and standing of great men and patriotic statesmen, paralyze their influence, and to beat them down or swallow them up with floods of lies and hypocritical cant.

Nor, is it to be denied that, under ordinary circumstances, whenever and wherever a Democratic party has been established, all, or nearly all, the loafers, gamblers, and tricksters, and nearly all the libertines, liars, thieves and murderers outside of

prison walls, and some of them inside the bars, join themselves to the Democratic party. And is it not also true that another time-honored custom of Democracy, in all its shapes and forms, is seen in the howling and carping against the rich and well-to-do and their so-called schemes for accumulating wealth that has been produced by the Democracy, or, as they say, by the poor and laboring classes? As if it were a crime in any one to accumulate property by honest industry and skill, albeit the principal Democratic chiefs are almost invariably, as every one knows, men of great wealth. And do not these rich Democrats also join in the howl against rich men because they are rich? And do they not thus proceed with hypocritical cant and mountains of lies to assail honest and true patriots, and in thus acting often bring upon the country financial and material calamities? Most assuredly they do this, as almost every democratic newspaper organ in the land fully testifies.

The Bible is the chief book of history, visions and prophecies, whose profound moral and religious principles and precepts not even a Voltaire, a Tom Paine, a Hume or a Bob Ingersoll, with all their wit, logic and sarcasm, have been able to scathe or undermine—a book which floats upon all seas and upon all lands, and is not to be slighted or weakened by mortal breath or power—a book which lies behind and before us and on every side, to admonish and reprove, to teach and instruct, and picture all of

our sins and follies, whether we will or will not inspect them. We have in this book sketches, pictures and landscapes of countries, persons and characters which seem to, and doubtless do, point to and represent all the characteristics, the phases and events of mankind in the past, as well as the phases which are yet to come. And if so, it would be strange if we could not recognize some visions, some prophecies and some pictures which apply to this our great country, its people, its institutions and its historical events.

The following visions, prophecies and pictures may refer to other people and other countries; for men's histories repeat themselves, but they do seem to represent and describe as clearly as words and parables can describe the history of this our American continent and American people, from the adoption of the great American government and Constitution to the close of the great American Democratic rebellion in 1865.

The wonderful aptness with which the prophet evidently pictures the reign of Democracy in ancient Greece seems to indicate that he must have carefully observed and studied that reign which had at his day reduced that brilliant people from a state of greatness to a semi-condition of anarchy and barbarism. The prophet must also have seen in his vision this country as it has existed for the past hundred years, much of which is unquestionably symbolized by the white, the red, the black and the

pale horses with their riders, in the apocalyptic visions

The first horse whose color is white is clearly emblematic of the purity, virtue, and truly patriotic character of the men who first bore rule under the Constitution and laws of the United States, that is, in the administrations of Washington, and Adams, which were probably never surpassed in purity and patriotism.

“And I saw, and behold a white horse; and he that sat on him had a bow, and a crown was given unto him, and he went forth conquering and to conquer.”
Rev. 6: 2.

The second horse whose color was red is strikingly emblematic of the reign of mongrel Democracy and despotic power during the next decade or two.

“And there went out another horse that was red, and power was given to him that sat thereon,” that is to say the mongrel Democracy, “to take peace from the earth, and that they should kill one another, and there was given unto him a great sword.”

The third horse was black, and seems emblematic of the times in more ways than one. First, as to the negro or *black* race who were in bondage, and whose condition for the first time came up for discussion under the American government in the Missouri compromise, and their cry went up to heaven for relief, that relief which ultimately came in spite of the Democracy. And secondly, during

this period the cold seasons, the short crops, and the famines of 1816 and 1817 occurred in many parts of the land, and a voice was heard saying, "a measure of wheat for a penny, and see that thou hurt not the oil and the wine"; for in 1818 warm and abundant seasons came back, and have continued from those times unto the present day.

"And I beheld, and, lo! a black horse, and he that sat on him had a pair of balances in his hand: And I heard a voice in the midst of the four beasts say, A measure of wheat for a penny, and see that thou hurt not the oil and the wine." Rev. 6: 5, 6. The four beasts may be counted emblematic of the mongrel Democracy, the slavery, the hypocrisy, and despotism which always accompany a Democratic party in power. A black horse is well suited as an emblem of that period.

"And I looked, and behold a pale horse, and his name that sat on him was death, and hell followed with him. And power was given unto them over the fourth part of the earth to kill with the sword, and with hunger, and with death, and with the beasts of the earth." Rev. 6: 8.

Here we have in the last metaphorical horse and its rider almost a literal picture of the great American Democratic Rebellion against the Constitution and government of the United States. But to come down from prophecies and visions to plain and historical verities, no one can deny the facts that a Democratic party always includes and counts in its

ranks the most restless, the most immoral and dangerous elements of society, and indeed, almost that entire element and portion of the population which has always rendered it next to impossible for the moral and patriotic portion to establish and maintain a pure and unadulterated republican form of government, or, if you please, that portion of the population, which gives occasion for long and criminal codes of laws. No one can doubt that it was the most restless, immoral and dangerous classes from which the Democratic party of ancient Greece was made up. No one can deny that it was the most restless, immoral and dangerous classes from which the Democratic party of France was made up. Nor can any one deny that it was the most restless, immoral and dangerous classes from which the Democratic party of Jackson, Van Buren and Benton was made up. Nor can, nor ought, any one to deny that this Democratic party grew morally and politically worse until it had plunged our country into an insane and cruel civil war. Nor can, nor ought any one to deny that a Democratic party, when in power, naturally and inevitably grows worse and more dangerous, on account of the bad elements which rush into and comprise a large portion of its membership. If, then, the worst elements of a community comprise a majority of the party, and that party predominates and controls the government, then it is only a question of time when it will plunge the people into strife, confusion and war among themselves. And

is not this precisely what every Democratic party that ever existed has done for their country and the people thereof, thus demonstrating its rule not only to be dangerous but to be wicked in the extreme?

But to quote another passage from the same prophet from which the above extracts are taken, it may with truth be said of every Democratic party, "Their power is in their mouth and in their tails, for their tails were like unto serpents, and with their tails they do hurt." Rev. 9 : 19.

Did not the Hon. John C. Calhoun, twice an idol of the Democracy and the party's first Vice-President, say in the Senate of the United States, "The party is kept together by the cohesive power of public plunder." All of these words were demonstrated to be true especially during the incipient years, or during the reign of Jackson, Van Buren, and Benton. And did not the Democratic leaders and agents, during their thirty years reign, rob, steal, and plunder from the government and the people of the United States more than \$50,000,000, as shown by actual figures from Secretary Guthrie and others? And did they not so utterly bankrupt the government and the commerce and industry of the country that an extra session of Congress had to be called by Van Buren in 1837 to borrow money to save the government and the nation from utter ruin? And did not a similar financial condition of the government exist in 1860, and before the Republicans took control? No such

a gang of thieves as the Swartouts, the Hoyts, the Prices, and the Armstrongs, the Kendalls, the Blairs and others ever before so plundered the government and people, or came so near sinking both into utter wreck and ruin in a time of peace. But what was if possible equally as bad, the Democratic leaders, with their ignorant and depraved followers, had driven from power and almost from influence every statesman of character and reputation in the land, including Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, and such men as Silas Wright of New York, and John P. King of Georgia, and even John C. Calhoun for the time being, and undertook to brand them with disgrace and crime, for doing their duty to their country by what was known as "The Expunging Resolution," under the leadership and bossism of Benton, afterward known as "the great Expunger."

Nor did the ugly reign and progress of the Democracy towards this great rebellion stop with the Jackson, Van Buren and Benton administrations. During the Democratic Mexican war, when Gen. Taylor and his brave soldiers had gained the battle of Buena Vista against vastly superior numbers, he was suddenly stripped of his army and left in the enemy's country, with but a regiment or two, and when Gen. Winfield Scott had with a small force overcome and subdued the Mexican nation, instead of having him and his soldiers brought home to receive merited honors, the then typical Democratic Presi-

dent had Scott arrested and tried on trumped up charges in Pueblo, a Mexican city, and sought to have this man Benton, the Democratic Falstaff of America, appointed commander-in-chief of the victorious army—an act of hypocrisy, treachery, and ingratitude, which was defeated because two or three honest Democrats were found in the Senate of the United States to vote nay.

And is it not always true that a Democratic party always rejects its best men, and selects and follows its most selfish and unscrupulous ones, as it did in the case of James K. Polk? And is it not too true that the leaders and organs of the party seldom, if ever, fail to assail with calumny, denunciation, and lies the best statesmen and patriots of the land, as well as the best measures and policies that wisdom has adopted? And if all or a part of these charges be true, should not such a party always be regarded as a political and moral pestilence “that walketh in darkness and wasteth at noonday?”

CHAPTER II.

REPUBLICANISM THE ONLY DECALOGUE FOR AMERICAN STATESMEN AND PATRIOTS.

WHILE condemning the wrong and seeking reform in the affairs of this world, we are not only bound to point out and condemn the wrong, but to point out and commend the right, the just and the good. It has always been thus with the philanthropic and patriotic in the progress and the enlightenment of mankind. In condemning the idolatry and paganism of the world and the evils flowing therefrom, the Bible teachers and other reformers at the same time exhorted their fellow-men to adopt and practice a religion and morality founded on the existence and rule of one Almighty God. And now the time has arrived when such teaching and preaching against idolatry and paganism are everywhere commended, and the law of one Almighty God has become the standard and guide of morality, justice and truth as opposed to ignorance, depravity, and wrong of every kind throughout the enlightened world. And although vile men may deride and condemn the advocates of this religion, they dare not openly condemn and deride the decalogue of moral precepts which spring from and accompany this religious faith.

The same philosophy and sound reasoning apply to that branch of human affairs called politics or political economy. In this branch the only decalogue which has stood the test of time, and the only hope and faith of freedom and equal rights, and the only safe foundation for civilized government and *political* happiness is found in the word REPUBLICANISM, with its cognate or kindred rules and lessons. Republicanism, with its just, and equitable representatives, with its written constitution, with an honest ballot, honest count, honest returns, and honest compliance therewith, contains, and presents the only political decalogue, with its rules and precepts, which can protect, and uphold equal rights, and save civilization from rank, and greedy despotism on the one hand, or dark, and brutal anarchy on the other. It is only to pure and unadulterated Republicanism, with its inexhaustible feast of good things for man, to which all true American citizens are invited, that they may thereby oppose the poison of anarchy, and tormenting despotism on the one side, or the sloughs, and morasses of natural and genuine Democracy on the other, each of which is equally dangerous to equal rights, and well regulated liberty. It is only pure and unadulterated Republicanism, with its well known principles and practices, that ever has saved or ever can save any people from the Scylla of despotism on the one hand, and the Charybdis of Democracy on the other hand.

Thousands of Democrats absurdly compare the

great Democratic Rebellion of this country with the American Revolution, and the action of the leaders of the Rebellion with the action of the leaders of the Revolution. But there is no just ground for such comparison, either morally or politically. The United States is three thousand miles from England, with a then more than two months' journey between them. The colonies were all contiguous and without any natural lines of separation. Each colony had, as the States have to-day, its regular and just quota of representation in the government they had set up. The American colonies had no representation in the government of Great Britain, nor could either country allow or claim, with propriety and safety to themselves, such representation. And thus it came to pass that the people of the colonies, as equals of the people of Great Britain, were morally, politically and geographically bound to strike for independence, and a government of their own.

But the rebel States had no sound reason or necessity for their action, inasmuch as they had a full, and unquestioned voice in all that pertained to their moral, political, and material interests. Moreover, they enjoyed all the benefits, moral, political and material, that arise from an equitable, pure, and unadulterated Republican form of government. They all had the best possible guarantee for equal and just rights, and the best possible remedies for grievances that had ever been devised by man with the

sanction of Almighty God. All that was needed then, and all that is needed now, to secure and maintain all the rights and privileges, and all the liberties that a Republican government or civilized society can safely bestow upon the people, was their lot, and inheritance then as now. No party or sect, therefore, that ever existed upon the face of the earth, would ever have dreamed of a rebellion under such circumstances, and against such a government but a Democratic party.

Republicanism, or the pure and unadulterated representative form of government, as it stood then, and as it stands to-day, with its written constitution, its honest ballot, its honest, and faithful count; with its honest, and faithful returns, and declaration to the world, comprises not only our American political decalogue, but our Pentateuch, our New Testament and Ark of Safety against corruption and wrong—a Democratic party, with its thousands of tricks and floods of lies to the contrary notwithstanding. A Democratic party is a cheat, and a fraud, and an alien, or should be counted an alien in this country, as it is now in every other country on the face of the earth.

But let us not forget that pure and unadulterated Republicanism, with its cognate rules, lessons, and appliances, should receive the fealty and support of all patriots and lovers of true liberty, and their prayers for its perpetuity, and blessings upon all mankind.

It is known, or ought to be known to every in-

telligent person, that under the reign of civilized society, and civilized arts and government, millions of the human family find comfort and support where only hundreds of people in the barbaric state can find subsistence, and that of the most miserable quality; for God so constructed the world that it should yield its most beautiful and valuable products only to the intelligent labors of man. Natural and unbridled Democracy has its origin and its most congenial field of operations in the barbaric condition, and consequently its votaries are always howling against healthful, and helpful laws and regulations. Nevertheless, wherever it has been able to seize upon the government of civilized society, and its political machinery, they always enact more laws than any other party or parties. But they are generally of a reactionary or jobbing character, which drive or drag civilization and civilized arts down to the barbaric, and savage state.

Pure and unadulterated Republicanism sheds forth sunshine, and genial showers, which clothe the earth with peace, plenty, and prosperity. But natural and genuine Democracy comprises the tornadoes and cyclones, that tear things up by the roots. It comprises the political frosts and floods that sweep to destruction whatever civilized man and mild nature may have wrought out for the comfort and sustenance of all creatures. The word Democracy, as a party name or organization, inevitably breeds political pestilence and disease, and wars of every kind.

But pure Republicanism “tendeth to life” and prosperity.

A party, whose name implies, in the opinion of a majority of its members, license or lawlessness, or natural and unbridled liberty, rather than well-regulated liberty; a party, that scruples at no outrage upon the ballot to secure success; a party, which can always count in its ranks, or as its firm allies, all the agrarians, the communists, socialists, anarchists, and traitors of the land; a party therefore which contains all, or nearly all, the elements which render it very difficult to construct or maintain a representative form of government, can no more promote the general welfare and safety of a nation than a party of professed barbarians can promote peace, and harmony, or a set of gamblers promote virtue or morality among the people.

As faith in Almighty God and his commandments embraces the only true standard and rules of right and wrong, of morality and religion—pure, unadulterated, and rigid Republicanism embraces the only available political standard and rules of human liberty and American civilization—peace and safety for all.

CHAPTER III.

WHAT IS THE TRUE MEANING OF THE WORD DEMOCRACY IN ITS PRACTICAL AND POLITICAL APPLICATIONS AND USES ?

According to the dictionary, the word Democracy means a government by the people, or in other words it means practically a government by the people assembled in mass, as a whole, for the enactment of rules or laws, and their enforcement, and for the punishment of crime, as often and on such occasions as they may be brought together for such a purpose by the chiefs, the people co-operating collectively with the chiefs as executioners, if such a process may be called a government. A natural and genuine form of a Democratic government has and can have no such thing as a constitution, or a code of fundamental laws, as a guide or precedent, for the reason that as soon as such a constitution or code of laws is adopted and complied with, it ceases to be a natural and genuine Democratic government — that is to say, in the opinion of a large majority of the people—inasmuch as natural and genuine Democracy, or natural and genuine freedom and liberty, means that each man has a right to do as he pleases, in all things, on all

occasions, until he is compelled by superior force to act otherwise.

Again, a natural and genuine Democratic form of government can, by no means, include any very large number of people, or a very large territory, from the fact that no very large number, say not over five or six thousand people, can intelligently and successfully consult or act together upon any question or measure, as not more than this number can possibly hear and understand so as to agree and cooperate upon any point, but are far more likely to fall into confusion, thus leaving the majority to be led and controlled in their action by a few of the most astute and cunning managers. Such was the natural and genuine, Jacobin, Democratic government of France, or the natural and genuine, Tammany Ring, Democratic government of New York in the past, and the most flourishing days of Democracy.

Again, a natural and genuine Democracy can, by no possibility, claim to constitute a civil government for any large number of people with equal rights and privileges, such as a nation, a State, a large county or a large city, inasmuch as such a community requires the adoption of a constitution and code of laws that are obnoxious to natural and genuine Democracy. And hence, the word Democracy, as a name for a civil government for a large community, is a misnomer, or a false and wicked pretext to beguile and gratify the most igno-

rant and depraved portion of the population and drag the entire mass of the community, the most honest and virtuous, as well as the most ignorant and depraved, into political degradation and slavery, for the elevation and reward of the most unscrupulous political aspirants, which elevation and state of affairs have always been found to be worse than the worst regular and settled despotism upon the globe. The despotism of Russia or Spain may be called a Paradise upon earth compared with a natural and genuine Democratic reign.

Perhaps the best illustration and example in the world of natural and genuine Democracy was found among the North American Indian tribes, including the Tammany tribe, when the Europeans came to take possession of this country, and they, including the Tammany tribe, have not to this day, discarded or abandoned their hatred of constitutional law and order, except in cases where they have been forced to do so. Democracy is only the Indian style of government, if government it may be called, which consists in each tribe assembling in mass, and assuming in that form all the legislative, judicial and executive functions of the government, and then and there to elect or appoint a chief or chiefs who are clothed with all the powers of governor, legislature, and judges, or of a single despot, to do as he pleases, even to the wielding of a club, or setting fire to the fuel by which the offenders are to be punished.

In the selection of the chief, the one who can display the greatest number of scalps of the enemy, is generally entitled to be called "Big Indian," or chief for the time being, while, at the same time and place, the criminals are brought forward by the crowd, and slain or burnt alive, as it was intended to have been done by Powhattan with Capt. John Smith, when his daughter, Pocahontas, threw herself upon Smith, and saved his life. Nor does any Democratic party regard or care a fig for a constitution and laws that stand in its way, as the entire history of such a party fully demonstrates.

So far as it can be discovered by observation and reading, a Democratic party has been everywhere, and in every age, the same in its characteristics and instincts. If the people where it exists are barbarous and savage, it holds them in the same condition and with the same propensity to drag them down and keep them down from age to age and century to century. If it once gets a strong foothold upon a civilized community, it proceeds at once to uproot and destroy as fast as it can everything that seems to tower above itself or its instincts. Its delight seems to be to demolish and overturn all established institutions, and laws, and trample under foot all who may have had a hand in establishing them. In a word, they aspire to bring everything around them and above them to their own level. It may, in fact, well be styled a moral and political disease, with an appetite like that of a

vulture or other beast of prey, which can only be gratified when destroying creatures more beautiful and interesting than themselves, and if not checked or banished from civilized society, will force the community where it flourishes, upon the down-grade rather than help it climb the up-grade of progress and prosperity.

Such a party is always ready for, and in favor of, war of some kind. If it cannot plunge the country into a war with foreign nations, it is always ready to foment domestic or civil war. This disposition does not arise from a love of military honor or glory, nor do these natural and genuine Democrats neigh and paw for the field of battle, in which to distinguish themselves, but the desire for war comes from their inherent passions, appetites and restless ambitions, or their love of strife, or desire to see all in authority, and all in elevated positions and standing, all distinguished for their honesty, patriotism, and other virtues pulled down, and trampled upon by the most ignorant and depraved, or to see the most intelligent, moral, and religious portion in conflict with each other. Or to state the facts in other words, to see the most virtuous and patriotic dominated over by the most unscrupulous and vile demagogues of the land, in the same manner that it was done in the heyday of Democracy in France, during the reign of Marat, Danton and Robespierre. Or the same as was done in this country, under the reign of Thomas H. Benton, Martin Van Buren, and

W. L. Marcy, when they as natural Democratic leaders with their hosts of Democrats at their heels, trampled down, and were almost ready to have John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, John M. Clayton and even John C. Calhoun put on trial and perhaps punished for remonstrating against the worse than Roman tyranny and despotism of Gen. Jackson in opening the way for robbing the treasury of the United States of more than ten million dollars at one swoop, as was done by the removal of the deposits from the Bank of the United States, where they had been placed in accordance with law, to State banks and similar concerns, where the entire amount and the entire revenue of the government fell into the hands of Democratic thieves and robbers, and was lost to the government.

It may be all right to extol those who have won by their prowess and valor reputation in war, whether that war or rebellion was just or unjust on the part of those who made it, for the reason that every community is liable to oppression and wrong of some kind from other parties or nations, which oppressions and wrongs can only be redressed or prevented by warlike resistance. But there are two things, nay three things, for which a Democratic party is always noticeable, and blamable. First, the noise and howl its leaders and organs always raise about the legislation, the so-called needles and wicked measures and too many resolutions their

opponents are passing or proposing to pass, and put into operation.

And secondly, the vast amount of legislation, and the immense number of measures for all sorts of jobs, they (the Democrats) enact when in power. For instance, the one thousand bills passed by the last session of the Georgia Democratic legislature, which is far ahead of anything of the kind in the history of any Whig or Republican legislature in any State of the same size.

Nay, there is a third characteristic of the Democratic party of this country, which should be mentioned. Out of all the great measures and political policies from which, and upon which the growth, the progress and prosperity of the United States have arisen, not one probably has ever received the approval of this same Democratic party, or of the factions from which it sprung, from the days of the revolutionary war down to the present time, which measures they have, in almost every instance, fought to the bitter end, and in too many instances, have overthrown, to the great damage and distress of the entire people, and thereby paved the way and stimulated the rank and file of their party to embark in the mad scheme of the great Democratic rebellion, which consumed billions of capital and consigned a million young men, the flower of the land, to untimely graves.

These things, these shortcomings and crimes comprise the legacy which this party has be-

queathed to this generation. And here the question arises, Can the people of this country survive another such legacy, another such a reign of death and destruction? If it cannot and ought not to stand it, then this party ought to be and must be cast out and cast down, as were the rebel angels when they made war upon the republic of heaven.

When almost any one wishes to show up the utter want of principle in, and the hypocrisy of, the Democratic party, he almost always refers to the fact that in 1872 the party nominated for its candidate for the presidency Horace Greely, the man who had given them more hard knocks and had done more to expose their treasonable and revolutionary schemes than any other then living man. Now, all must admit that this action of the Democracy placed the stamp of condemnation upon all the past history of the party in this country, at least so far as all the leaders were concerned. But it was the hope of the loaves and fishes, or, as Mr. Calhoun called it, "public plunder," that gave rise to this action on the part of the leaders. But if there is any other great leading act or measure that the Democratic party of this country has ever adopted which ever did bring, or ever promised to bring any benefit to this country and to mankind, history has signally failed to make any note of it.

How long, oh, how long, can the American people endure a political party whose history presents nothing but a record of wrongs, outrages and cruel warfare against the most valuable and dearest rights and privileges of civilized society?

CHAPTER IV.

SOME OF THE VIRTUES AND THE VICIES OF LOCAL DEMOCRACY—DEMOCRACY ALWAYS DANGEROUS.

IT is not the aim or intention of these chapters to blame any honest citizen for belonging to or acting with a Democratic party, however vicious and dangerous that party may be to civil liberty and constitutional government, but to persuade them, if possible, to abandon such a party and join themselves to such an organization as may contain the elements and principles of safety to all, or stand aloof from all parties, and act independently of all on all occasions when a non-action is demanded. Political party organizations and influence, although sometimes absolutely necessary, are not altogether unlike a healthy or unhealthy atmosphere which surrounds us. If we happen to be in a district where the air is always charged with malaria, it is our duty to move to a locality where it is more salubrious. The chief object of these pages, therefore, is to induce our fellow citizens to move from or abandon a political atmosphere where charged with deadly vapors and seeds of destruction, to an atmosphere where our health and our best interest and safety as citizens are secure. There is nothing wrong in such persuasion or advice as this.

Let us, therefore, for a moment inquire what may have been honest motives in adhering to a Democratic party, and then more fully inquire into the viciousness and dangers arising from such a party and such a party name.

In New England all or nearly all the country towns and villages have a sort of Democratic style of government, which is, of course, limited as to number and the powers they exercise: that is to say, the legislatures of those States, all of which are Republican in form, provide by law for the people of those towns and villages to assemble in mass, choose selectmen, road and school commissioners, constables, a clerk and treasurer, and they are authorized also by the legislatures to levy taxes for education, roads and other purposes, thus imitating to that extent, and no further, a natural Democratic government, if such action may be called Democratic, where everything is in accordance with written constitution and laws previously enacted by higher authority. But so far as is generally known, with all the bragging and howling about "time-honored and glorious Democratic principles," they, the people of New England, or the Democrats thereof, never have attempted to put Democracy into practical operation further than as above stated, unless, indeed, it was attempted under the leadership of one Isaac Hill, of New Hampshire, in the heyday of Benton and Jackson Democracy, or unless it was under the leadership of Gov. Garcelon, in the State

of Maine, a few years ago, when, in the regular and Democratic style, he and his followers having been beaten at the polls, seized upon the legislative halls, but from which they were adroitly ousted by the Republican majority, without bloodshed. The action of these Maine Democrats was something after the style of Southern Democrats, who forced some of their State governments with pistols and daggers in hand to declare their States out of the Union and in a state of rebellion against the general government.

Nevertheless and notwithstanding the conservative character of the New England people as a whole, the natural Democrats there howl as loud and blow as hard about "the time honored and glorious Democratic principles" as do Democrats in other parts of the land; yet they are as deficient as others when attempting to define or point out in what "the glorious principles of Democracy" consist, unless it is to uproot and destroy the measures and policies which good and patriotic men have established for the benefit and safety of all, or to plunge the people into civil war.

In the second place, the question arises, if a Democratic party or a political organization of the Democratic element is so dangerous to good government and well regulated liberty, why do so many intelligent and respectable people join or co-operate with it? The answer is, there are many who verily believe there is something good in the name of

Democracy, and seeing their friends going that way, go with them, without investigation or reflection, and because they see the party under the leadership of men from whom they think they have reason to expect good service, and patriotic action, and because it is hard for any one to withdraw from any party or denomination with which he and his friends have been long associated, and because too many intelligent men are inclined to join the most noisy and boisterous crowd, simply because they are noisy and boisterous. These views account for numbers that join the Democratic party, and also in part account for the vicious and dangerous character of the party, while they condone the worst crimes of the party to which they belong, and with which they have long been associated.

In the third place, about one third of the people under a representative form of government are always on the lookout for political places of honor and profit, and in such a pursuit, they are too apt to entirely lose sight of their country's needs, and the dangers arising from the party's characteristics and history.

In the fourth place, it should be mentioned that thousands of old Whigs at the South were forced by stress of circumstances, as they thought and still think, arising from the great Democratic Rebellion, into the Democratic party, where they have always felt like a stranger in a strange land, or like mariners upon a raft far out at sea, without a compass

or reckoning, all of which causes have operated and still operate, to keep up the ranks of a Democratic party in our country. But who does not know that these old Whigs and their descendants generally despise as heartily the Democratic party as do the Republicans.

And here it should be mentioned as evidence of the viciousness and dangerous characteristics of the party, that at the close of the great Rebellion thousands upon thousands of Democrats were in favor of disbanding the party, or changing its name, and that these propositions were overruled by the most rabid members, knowing as they did, that under the name of Democracy only could they keep up a semi-warfare against the general government and thus be ever ready for another open rebellion.

The recent outrages committed by the Democracy at the municipal election in Chicago, in 1891, are characteristic of the party and its viciousness wherever it has numbers and strength sufficient to make an assault upon the fundamental principles of a representative government, or upon the citizens. In 1884, when it was rumored that Grover Cleveland had been defeated in the presidential election by that great patriot and statesman, James G. Blaine, a crowd, so the newspapers of the day informed us, of seventy-five thousand men was assembled in the upper part of New York City, which was organized into a mob, and went rushing down Broadway, howling: "Death to Jay Gould," and but for the fact, as

the newspapers of the day also informed us, that Gould had suddenly placarded the streets, saying that he was a Democrat, the reasonable conclusion was that his financial office would have been sacked, and his cart-loads of stocks, bonds, and money would have fallen into the clutches of the mob, and himself would have been torn to pieces, had he not gotten out of its way.

Now, when we reflect that during the thirty years previous to the great Rebellion nearly all the leaders and organs of the Democracy, north and south, east and west, with the *New York Herald* at their head, did "nothing else," or next to nothing else, in the political line, but to pour calumny and denunciation upon the patriots who were laboring day and night to save the Constitution and the government from wreck and ruin; and when we reflect, also, that this Democratic calumny and denunciation were kept up during and since the Rebellion at the North and West, as well as at the South, against these men and the government, and when we reflect also that a vast multitude of the ignorant and depraved foreign element fall into the Democratic party, it is not strange, we may say, that such outrages against the ballot-box and its necessary declarations, and against the rights and safety of citizens, should take place: and when we remember that a great Democratic mob took place in the city of New York, in the awful crisis of 1863, which ruled and disgraced that city for three days, with plunder and slaughter, in spite

of the State and general government, and all with the expectation of overthrowing the Constitution and government of the United States, it is not strange, we repeat, that such a vast organization of the natural and genuine Democrats of the country, animated by, and at the beck and call of, its leaders, should ever be ready, at a moment's notice, to brush aside the Constitution and laws, for scenes of anarchy and ruin.

In looking back to the origin and working up of the great Democratic Rebellion, it is hard for honest patriots to avoid the conclusion that northern and western Democratic leaders and organs were as much to blame for its occurrence and continuance through four years of blood and slaughter as the political leaders and organs of the South, and that a Democratic party is the most malignant and dangerous organization against equal rights and well-regulated liberty ever seen or heard of on the face of the earth.

But let us return for a moment to the good works and virtues for which the party claims credit. It is claimed, and probably with some show of consistency, that in the state, county, and some other local governments, Democratic partisans are as true to the needs of the people as other partisans, and may, therefore, legislate and govern equally well. But be this as it may, it should be borne in mind that in all local and municipal governments, except in large

cities, the people generally understand the needs of all, and differ more as to the mode of legislation and form of government than as to the design and objects to be accomplished. The reasons for this concurrence and uniformity on the part of all, come mainly from the fact that nine-tenths of all the local interests and objects to be accomplished spring from the customs and common laws inherited from our ancestors, and the constitution and laws of the United States, thus leaving but little scope for innovations or difference in practice in our local affairs.

But when we proceed to discuss and act upon questions and policies beyond the scope of our local organizations, and launch upon the domain of political supremacy, or political "sovereignty," as Democrats choose to call it, then the political demagogues, and the ambitious aspirants, begin to disport themselves, and make everything misty and ridiculously sublime before the eyes of their countrymen. They then show themselves like whales and porpoises in the ocean, plunging up and down, blowing and snorting, filling the air with fog and smoke. They there exhort their followers to believe that all sovereignty is found in each man's cranium, and that they, the leaders, are only their humble servants, to guide them in the overthrow of their oppressors. It is thus the Democratic leaders stimulate their followers to assail with violence, if need be, and especially at the ballot-boxes, every one that does not acknowledge the sovereignty of "the time-honored

and glorious principles of Democracy," which "principles," by the way, as everybody now knows, consist in uprooting and overthrowing all that has been accomplished by patriotic statesmen, and patriotic labors.

"Do you say," says a genuine Democrat, "that a Democratic party affords no honest and able statesmen?" No, by no means, but we do say that such is the ignorance and depravity of a large majority of a Democratic party, that the most unscrupulous aspirants for place are generally able by appeals to the lower ranks to have their best men set aside, and themselves crowned as leaders, who in fact have no ability for building up, but a thirst for uprooting and tearing down, what has been constructed, and thus it comes to pass that we have in the history of Democracy not a single Democratic statesman or political benefactor of mankind, unless, indeed, such tyrants as Pisistratus, Clisthenes and Pericles of ancient Greece, Marat, Danton, Robespierre and Bonaparte of France, and Jackson, Benton and Buchanan of the United States, were statesmen and political benefactors, all of whom were genuine products of natural and genuine Democracy.

Moreover, if any Democratic party, when in possession of supreme power, did not make it its chief business to tear down and destroy such policies and measures as their predecessors may have built up and established, and also to plunge the people into domestic and foreign wars, then they have been greatly misrepresented in history.

CHAPTER V.

WHO, AND WHAT PARTY, OR PARTIES, PERSONS AND INTERESTS SOWED THE SEEDS, AND WORKED UP THE GREAT AMERICAN REBELLION ?

In a discussion like this the question naturally and almost irresistibly arises, who, and what party, or parties, and what interests sowed the seeds and worked up the great American Rebellion, that cost the American people billions of wealth, and a million young men, the flower of the land?

Was it the people of the eleven seceding States as a whole? No, by no means, for after more than thirty years of agitation by the Democratic leaders and organs of the North, the South, the East, and the West, with this object or result staring them in the face, less than one-third of the voters of the eleven seceding States could be induced to declare for the Rebellion, and we may reasonably infer that if the question of war and bloodshed had been fairly put before them, not one-fourth of the people would have voted for it. That the northern and western Democratic leaders and organs were as much responsible for the starting of the great Rebellion as the leaders and organs of the South, was shown by the violence and bitterness of language with

which they opposed the suppression of the Rebellion. If then all these were the facts in the case, it was not the people of the eleven Southern States as a whole and alone that sowed the seeds and worked up the great Rebellion.

Was it slavery, or the owners of slaves in the South that sowed the seeds and created this destructive warfare? No, by no means, for the whole number of slave owners was not much over 300,000, and as everybody knows, or ought to know, more than one-half and probably two-thirds of them were opposed to any such a measure as an armed rebellion. It was not therefore the slave owners that sowed the seeds or worked up the great Rebellion.

Was it the abolitionists of the North and West that sowed the seeds and raised the Rebellion? By no means, for they were too few to undertake such a job, and besides not one out of ten dreamed of, or wished for, a civil war on account of slavery. They regarded the people of the slave States as a set of braggarts, on the same principle and with about as much sense as the leading Democrats and organs of the South regarded the Northern people as a set of cowards, when in fact their talk on either side had in it scarcely a semblance of truth. Hence it was not the abolitionists that did this work.

Was it the people of the North and West as a whole that desired and worked up the Rebellion? No, by no means, for their best and bravest men

went upon their knees and begged the southern Democratic leaders to refrain from such a movement, and even Abraham Lincoln, after he had been elected President of the United States pled with the Democratic leaders, and promised them all they could reasonably ask, if they would but desist from their mad and crazy scheme.

The foundation for the great Rebellion was laid during the incipient years of the Democratic party, commencing about 1830. Or to speak more emphatically, during the Jackson, Van Buren, and Benton Democratic reign of financial ruin and disaster. But to speak more definitely, as soon as the Democracy gained supreme power and control of the government, which it did in about the year 1830, a few natural and genuine Democrats, such as are found in all civilized communities, men we may say of shrewdness and skill in politics, men of ambition and unscrupulous designs, seeing and understanding the anarchical and revolutionary characteristics and proclivities of a Democratic party, conceived the idea of overturning and destroying the Constitution and government of the country. And having once entertained such ideas, nothing could be more natural to them than to co-operate in strengthening a Democratic party, and to connive at, if not employ, all the hypocritical and lying tactics, natural to, and inseparable from, a Democratic organization.

The first alarming and threatening scheme of this

kind was shown in the Nullification movement in South Carolina, which was nipped in its bud by the Anti-Nullification proclamation of President Jackson, claimed to have been written by Daniel Webster.

But to demonstrate more clearly that it was solely and exclusively the Democratic organization and name, or rather its leaders and organs, that sowed the seeds and worked up the Rebellion, and that slavery was only a pretext used by the Democratic leaders, north and south, east and west, let us submit a few more well-known facts: At the head of these organs, with more influence and power for the work than all the southern papers combined, stood the *New York Herald*, as a fit type and mouth-piece of "the angel of the bottomless pit."

But not to dwell on the right or wrong of slavery further than to illustrate the facts as to who sowed the seeds, and worked up the Rebellion, let us go back to the fathers. Who does not know that Washington, Thomas Jefferson, the Masons, the Randolphs, and the Pinckneys and Rutledges of South Carolina, were strongly in favor of doing away with slavery in our country? Who does not know that all the members of the Federal convention which framed the Constitution, except two or three, were imbued with the same sentiments? Who does not know that from the Revolutionary war up to as late as 1820, emancipation societies were common throughout the South, at the head of which stood the Colonization Society, with Southern men as its leaders and offi-

cers? Who does not know that up to as late as 1830 Virginia, Maryland, and Kentucky, and perhaps some other States, were looking forward to the emancipation of their slaves by State or National authority? Who does not know that no one, except perhaps a few fanatical abolitionists, was in favor of emancipating the slaves without pay for them from the general government, the same as was done by the British government for their slaves when emancipated in their West India colonies? And who does not know that no other party that ever existed on the face of the earth would have dreamed of making war upon such a question, on such a pretext, until they had tried all peaceful measures, and had failed to get redress, if due, from their government? Or who does not know that none but an anarchical and revolutionary party, with anarchical and revolutionary leaders, could have been tempted to make war upon their countrymen under such circumstances as existed?

But there are other historical facts and events which go far to prove that the slavery question was seized upon by the Democratic anarchical and revolutionary leaders as a pretext for rebellion only, when all other questions or pretexts had been exhausted, or had proved to be inefficient in firing up the rank and file of the party, and that but for the existence of a Democratic party, no such a pretext or subject would ever have been seized upon as a cause for a rebellion, and no such a rebellion ever

could have been put on foot but for the existence of such a party.

It may be mentioned further that the old Federal Congress adopted in 1787 the latitude of 36 degrees and 30 minutes as the dividing line between free and slavery territory; and secondly in framing the Constitution of the United States, the Federal convention of the same year refrained from using the word slave or slavery, and provided in that great instrument "that the importation of persons held to service should cease after 1808," which Constitution was adopted by the people in 1789, thus confirming all that had been done, and the sentiments and convictions of the fathers of the republic upon the question of slavery.

Thirdly, it was not until 1820 on the occasion of the admission of Missouri as a State, whose territory lay two-thirds north and one-third south of 36 degrees 30 minutes latitude, that any controversy arose in the Congress about slavery, but which controversy was settled by the admission of Missouri as a slave State, and the further confirmation of the line of division west of Missouri. But here let it be said and remembered that there was no organized Democratic party at that time, and hence we may say the question of slavery, and of free and slave territory became quiet among the people for the next fifteen years, from 1820, thus demonstrating that the people of the country as a whole, both North and South, were adverse to further

agitation of the subject. And as farther proof of this state of sentiment and feelings, in less than two years after the Democratic party had come into power, as it did in about 1830, the anarchical and revolutionary scheme of nullification was hatched on the pretext of an oppressive tariff, at the same time ignoring as it did the question of slavery. Thus demonstrating that it was not then considered by the party as a suitable pretext for a revolution. But having had the nullification scheme nipped in the bud, as it was by the anti-nullification proclamation of President Jackson written by that great statesman and patriot Daniel Webster, and having exhausted all other pretexts for a revolution, the party seized upon slavery, and elevated it, or attempted to elevate it, into a divine institution.

It was therefore upon this question, upon the question of free and slave territory, that the leaders and organs of the party, after twenty-five years of agitation, were enabled to fire up the rank and file of the party to the revolutionary and fighting pitch, thus demonstrating to mankind that a Democratic party is always ready for anarchy or revolution, either with or without a suitable pretext or cause, thus partially proving that the existence of a Democratic party contained and wielded the only cause, origin and elements of the great Rebellion.

It may and perhaps should be here remarked by way of apology for the great and good men often found in a Democratic party, that they are not the

men who first lead or initiate all sorts of excesses and crimes, but that its evil and cruel conduct arises from the over proportion of ignorance and depravity in the party, and the facility with which second and third-rate men, unscrupulous and over-ambitious men, men without statesmanship or care for the public weal, have themselves elevated into positions of influence, and thereby compel their best men to fall in with their theories and plots or retire from the stage of action.

But to conclude this chapter, it is both pertinent and relevant to this question, as to who sowed the seeds and worked up the great Rebellion, to say that the adoption and employment of pro-slavery sentiments as a pretext or cause of the great Rebellion by the party and party name which claims and always has claimed to embody all the freedom, liberty, equal rights and privileges due to mankind and civilized society, and then at the same time, and as it were in the same breath, adopts as "it corner-stone," or pretext for a war, the slavery of a portion of mankind, presents to the intelligent world the most consummate and audacious example of hypocrisy and moral and political depravity ever contemplated, and affords proof positive that none but a natural, Democratic, anarchical, and revolutionary party, could have presented such a spectacle to the modern world, and presents further proof that the great American Rebellion sprung wholly and exclusively from the Democratic party, or, if you please from the leaders, which such a party always engenders.

CHAPTER VI.

FACTS AND DEDUCTIONS FROM THE DEMOCRACY OF ANCIENT GREECE. ITS FLUCTUATIONS BETWEEN ANARCHY AND DESPOTISM. DESPOTISM THE MAIN FEATURE, AND CAUSE OF SUCCESS. THE FINAL WRECK AND RUIN WHICH THE TWO PRINCIPLES ACTING ALTERNATELY BROUGHT UPON THE MOST FAVORED AND BRILLIANT PEOPLE OF ANCIENT TIMES.

We are informed in history that at an early period the Roman nation sent an embassy to Athens to obtain a copy of the Athenian form of government to be adopted in Rome, and that this form became in the main the foundation of the Roman republic, which lasted and flourished as a republic six or seven hundred years. But this action, this borrowed form of government, took place long before the Athenian republic was changed into a Democracy, and long before the revolutions and horrible tragedies that befell Greece, and which ultimately ended in the utter overthrow of the Greeks as a nation and people.

Seven years ago the author of these chapters published a volume of 227 pages, in which were narrated many of the wrongs and outrages committed by a Democratic party in ancient Greece, in

modern France, and in this country. These are the only civilized countries where such an organization with such a name has ever been allowed to gain supreme political power. And as the history of such a party has always bristled with little or nothing but wrongs and crimes, it seems to be a duty to give some further account of its true characteristics and the horrible results that have always followed its possession of political power. Indeed a more complete *exposé* than has yet appeared of its outrages and crimes is due to the best interests and welfare of constitutional government, and mankind everywhere.

Notwithstanding the loud professions and boasting of such a party as if comprising all the liberty and equal rights found in the world, all people outside of its ranks regard it as a party of anarchy despotism, and crimes. And what should here be repeated is the fact that such a party has ever been the advocate and unwavering supporter of slavery in its most cruel and oppressive forms, and that in no case has such a party ever contributed to the growth and prosperity of any people, unless it came through a despotism, to which such a party always leads, as was emphatically the case under its reign in ancient Greece, as we shall presently see.

The United States is now the only country in the world where Democracy is allowed as a party name and political organization. Nor has any such party ever had outside of its own membership any char-

acter or reputation for morality, patriotism or statesmanship, except when found in the despotism it always generates. The intelligent and moral portion of mankind have, everywhere and on all occasions, regarded it as a scourge to mankind rather than a blessing. The reason of this, as heretofore explained, is that nearly one-half of the human family are natural anarchists and revolutionists in disposition, nearly all of which class drift into a Democratic party where one is formed, and are ever ready to follow the most unscrupulous and reckless leaders instead of their best men. The good people of the community outside of such a party, therefore, who wish and are ever willing to toil and suffer for good government, knowing all this, heartily condemn and despise the Democratic party and Democratic ways, knowing as they do that Democrats are opposed to all restraints necessary to good government, precisely as it was during the French revolution, when the ignorant and depraved portion of the people followed Marat, Danton and Robespierre into the most horrible cruelties, and as it was in this country, until the party culminated in the great Rebellion. This, too, was emphatically the result of the Democracy in ancient Athens, until the general assembly of five thousand was established, and until Pisistratus was accepted as a despot and tyrant, which was done after twenty years of Democratic anarchy. This despotism lasted fifty years as a legitimate fruit of Democracy.

It is a part, and a very important part, of the history of Democracy in this country that when Benton proposed the word Democracy as the name of the Jackson party, many of the old Jeffersonian Republicans, and many of those, who called themselves Jackson men, looked upon the word as a party name as a "Trojan horse," full of armed men, ready to come forth, and cut off the political heads of many who had helped to lift Jackson into power, and which, by the way, may have been an important part of Benton's scheme in pressing the word as a party name. It was only in fact after several years had elapsed, and Benton had shown himself to be an apt and unscrupulous leader, and had fired up the lower strata, the ignorant and depraved portion of the people to a spirit of revolution and plunder, that the old Republicans and Jackson men were compelled to consent to the new name. And why should it not have been so? Thousands upon thousands of the old Republican party had been witnesses of the Democratic factions which had given vast trouble and anxiety to the patriots all through the Revolutionary war, and, indeed during the eleven or twelve years, which elapsed from the close of the war to the adoption of the Constitution. For the truth is these Democratic factions and Democratic leaders had dragged the people and the States down to the very verge of anarchy and barbarism. And indeed this word and this name had at the time of the adoption of

the Constitution become almost a synonym for political mobs, outrages and crimes. Nor do the opponents of Democracy embrace all that dislike and despise the Democratic party of to-day. For there are thousands upon thousands who, from various motives and causes, imagine that their immediate interests compel them to act with the party against their best judgment. Among them are thousands of old Whigs and their descendants who as heartily contemn and despise the name as do the rank and file of its outspoken opponents.*

The reign of Democracy in ancient Greece was a two-fold or a double-barreled affair. One barrel was always charged with anarchy and revolution, and the other with overpowering despotism. The rank and file of the party comprising the revolutionary ammunition, and the leader and orator who could capture and carry with him the general assembly of five thousand, comprised the despotic ammunition to whom all gave implicit obedience, and absolute power to do as he pleased when a majority of votes was passed in his favor, or at least until some more

*When Benton, on one occasion, had been haranguing the people from the stump, he spoke, as he often did, about the meaning of the word Democracy in Greek. A western Hoosier, who had been listening, said Benton was half right and half wrong, for he said truly the word demo or demon meant in Greek, the same as Democrats or Democracy. But when he said the Whigs were all aristocrats, he lied, as they were nearly all Christians. Therefore the two parties should be called Christocrats and devilerats.

adroit and captivating leader and orator could gain control of the general assembly of five thousand, and get a majority of votes in favor of himself or his policy. Or it may be said with historical truth that such a leader while in power acted as the fifth wheel of a coach, or the controlling power of the entire political machinery, leading and guiding every thing as he pleased. Thus it was that the great leaders, Pisistratus and Pericles, whose absolute rule occupied, the one and his descendants fifty years, and the other forty years, making fully one-half the time of the entire existence of the Greek Democracy under despotic rule. The other half of its existence was passed mainly, as history informs us, in a condition of anarchy and confusion, until the entire Greek nationality was swallowed up by Philip and his son, Alexander of Macedon.

Among the first political exploits of this ancient Democracy, after it had obtained full control, was the establishment of the ostracism, as a means of removing out of their way all statesmen or leaders who would not prostitute themselves for the gratification of Democratic greed for office and spoils. This institution consisted in the preparation and guardianship of an urn or vase as a ballot-box into which votes were cast against any obnoxious or unpopular statesman. When six thousand votes were therein found against any one, he was compelled to leave his country or be put to death. Under this

law, Themistocles, Miltiades, and even Aristides, the Just, all of them heroes in the battles against the Persian invaders, were banished, thus demonstrating that the ruling disposition of a Democratic party always has been to break down and trample under foot all great statesmen and benefactors of their country, as well as all great and beneficial measures and policies. It was the same disposition which broke down and drove from power and influence such men as Henry Clay, Daniel Webster and John C. Calhoun, and also the great measures and policies of the fathers of the country, which they sought to maintain, and whom the Democratic party, under the leadership of Thomas H. Benton, tried and condemned in the Senate of the United States for their fidelity to the measures and policies of the fathers, by means of "the Expunging Resolutions," adopted in the year 1837, by Democratic senators.

The next great exploit in statesmanship of the Greek Democracy consisted in the abolition of the ballot-box, and the substitution of the lottery-box for the selection of legislators and other officers of the State. An account of this gambling and crazy measure is fully described in the history of Greece by George Grote, and more fully referred to in "The History of Democracy as a Party Name," by the author of these chapters. This exploit in statesmanship thus set in operation by that ancient Democratic party, and among the then most highly civilized and enlightened people in ancient times, forcibly illustrates--

First, that the abolishment of the ballot-box, and the substitution of the lottery-box by the ancient Greek Democrats, among the most civilized and enlightened people of ancient times, in connection with the ostracism already established, demonstrate, beyond a doubt, the anarchical and revolutionary character of such a party, and its utter want of efficiency in the moral, intellectual and political principles and practices, such as are essential to the establishment and maintenance of a civil government and civilized institutions, except by means of an absolute despot.

Secondly, that the lottery-box plan or method for the selection of legislators and civil rulers, instead of the ballot-box plan or method, in connection with the ostracism already established, exhibits in forcible colors the character and operations of a Democratic party, comprised mainly, as such a party always is, of the most ignorant and depraved portion of the people, and led, as it almost always is, by the most ambitious and unscrupulous men in the party; and demonstrates beyond a doubt the unfitness and the want of capacity in such a party to establish and maintain a free and republican form of government, as well as the disposition and position such a party always exhibits for the overthrow and defeat of the most virtuous and patriotic leaders.

Thirdly, these two great exploits in statesmanship by the ancient Greek Democrats among the most highly civilized people in the world, in con-

nection and in comparison with the Democratic party of France and the Democratic party of the United States, these being the only Democratic parties that ever gained supreme national power, and these two latter parties having proved themselves to have been the most cruel and bloodthirsty parties that ever held power in either country, demonstrate, if anything can demonstrate, that the people of this country must overthrow and destroy the Democratic party of this country, or it will overthrow and destroy this our great American government and civilization, as the Greek Democratic party overthrew and destroyed Greek institutions and Greek civilization.

Democracy in Greece has been more elaborately explained in chapters two to seven in "The History of Democracy," etc., by the author.

CHAPTER VII.

DEMOCRACY IN FRANCE. THE PART IT PLAYED IN THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. CONCLUSION.

Probably the French revolution of 1789 and the French nation presented the best opportunity since the days of ancient Greece for natural and genuine Democracy to benefit and improve the government of the State, if it had any disposition or capacity for such work. And that it also presented the best opportunity since the times of ancient Greece, for a natural and genuine Democratic party to bring wreck and ruin upon the people thereof cannot be disputed.

Let us see which side and which direction the Democracy of France took on that occasion, and what they accomplished, until the work of wreck and ruin had landed the French people into the arms of an absolute and cruel despot. And we may say, until it had taken that people from a condition of wealth and prosperity, and reduced them to a condition of poverty, degradation and desolation.

Doubtless American writers, with a desire to apologize for, and justify to some extent, the outrages and crimes of the French Democracy, have represented the French people as being very low in civi-

lization, arts and intelligence at that time. But the facts of history show that, during the previous century they had enjoyed the influence and benefits of the most brilliant galaxy of writers, statesmen, and moralists that had ever adorned any country in modern Europe. Among these writers were Fénélon, Buffon, Pascal, Montesquieu, Rousseau, and a host of other male and female writers and philanthropists, to say nothing of Mirabeau and other great orators and politicians. The people also had been supplied with magazines, pamphlets and newspapers for their enlightenment. During that century many common schools and other literary and scientific institutions had been established throughout France, and we are informed that the hereditary aristocracy and the mercantile and manufacturing classes, called the "ci-devant" aristocracy, vied with one another in fostering educational and other benevolent enterprises for the benefit of the common people.

It is true that during these times several wars had taken place between France and Great Britain, and France had lost the control of the Canadas and her East India possessions, but during these times the American revolution had taken place, and through the assistance of France, with her soldiers and sailors, and with her D'Estang, her LaFayette, her Rochambeau, and her Count De Grasse, our independence had been gained and established. Dr. Benjamin Franklin had long resided in France as

American ambassador, whose person was almost worshipped, and whose words were counted as oracles by the French people. All these influences helped to educate the people in the principles of well regulated liberty, and but for the organization of a natural and genuine Democratic party among them, there can be no possible reason given why their great assembly, containing a host of wise and patriotic statesmen, should not have formed a constitution and a republican form of government somewhat after the style and character of the present French Republic, formed and established after a struggle and conflicts of a hundred years with Democracy and despotism.

After months of discussion and numerous calls on the part of the people for a popular and general assembly of the nation, and owing to the low condition of the public treasury and the desire of the government to compel the aristocracy to pay more taxes, the call for the assembly was sanctioned by the king, and the command was accordingly issued for an election, and the delegates or members to meet at Versailles, the headquarters of the government, about ten miles from the city of Paris. The call was issued in January, 1789, the delegates to assemble in June. These delegates were accordingly elected by what was called states or estates, separately, one set to be elected by the hereditary aristocracy, one set by the mercantile and manufacturing classes, called the "ci-devant" aristocracy, and

the third and more numerous set by the rural and farming population.

When the delegates had been elected and were coming together, the king ordered that each set or estate should meet, discuss and vote in separate halls. To this the rural delegates, who outnumbered both the other sets, and some of the second set objected, and after several weeks of great confusion, wrangling and danger, both the king and the aristocracy consented for all the delegates to meet in one hall. And here it should be remarked, for the credit of the French people, there were among the delegates elected a large number of the most intelligent, scientific and patriotic men of France. There were also among them over one hundred of the most eminent lawyers of the country, and indeed a very large number of men who were distinguished for their statesmanship and public services. These delegates numbered over seven hundred, and comprised in fact the most cultivated and patriotic body of men that had ever assembled in France, and it soon appeared that a large majority of the members were decidedly conservative in their sentiments, and desired above all things prudent and necessary reforms in the government. Indeed, it was ascertained that a large majority were in favor of a limited monarchy, or a mixture of monarchy and republicanism like the government of Great Britain, or a pure and unadulterated republican form of government, like that of

the United States, and such as the French people have now obtained, after a struggle of a hundred years with Democracy and despotism.

But no sooner had the assembly got fairly to work, and before it had consummated any measure of reform or anything like a wise and safe constitution, a few selfish, unscrupulous and ambitious men of the second and third class, calling themselves Democrats, got up a faction both inside and outside of the general assembly. This faction soon after hired a hall of a man by the name of Jacobus in the city of Paris, where meetings and discussions were to be held, and were held daily, Sundays not excepted. Hence the faction took the name of the Jacobin Democrats, by which they have been known from that day to this. But no sooner had this step been taken than all the communists, socialists and anarchists, that have long been very numerous in France, and all the thieves, robbers, gamblers and loafers within reach, flocked to these meetings, to unite themselves with this faction. Affiliating Democratic clubs were also formed throughout France, which soon gathered into these organizations all the immoral, discontented and dangerous elements in the land, and strange as it may seem to us of the present day, in less than one year after the organization of the general assembly, this voluntary, irresponsible, Jacobin, Democratic organization had become the paramount and all-controlling political power of France, and the general assembly had

become only an echo and a recording court of its edicts and commands, with such men as Danton, Marat and Robespierre as leaders and tools of the Democracy.

But not to burden the readers with numerous minor schemes, tricks and crimes that were soon originated and perpetrated, after badgering, threatening and frightening many of the conservative members from their post in the assembly, one of the leading acts of this Jacobin demoniac Democracy was the arrest, imprisonment, trial and beheading at the guillotine of twenty-two of the leading and conservative members or Girondists, as they were then called. M. Rowland, a statesman, patriot and chief leader of the Girondists, made his escape, and, after wandering and hiding about for months from the Democracy, committed suicide. In revenge for this, they, the Democrats, soon after seized his beautiful and accomplished wife and had her guillotined, in the presence of a large Democratic crowd.

But let us go back and generalize a little more before we go on with the leading horrors of the Democracy.

It would be as impossible to give a minute account of the Democratic reign of terror in France as it would be to paint a cyclone, or a maelstrom of the ocean. Were it not for the shocking cruelties and barbarities committed by the party, it might be called a pyrotechnic display of light and shade, and of

life and death. M. Thiers, a learned statesman of France, undertook a history of "this reign of terror," in four or five large volumes, but he who has read them is about as much in the dark as to those horrible deeds as he was before reading them. Confusion, chaos and death should be written on every page of that history, yet it is right and proper to refer to some of the leading and salient points, and especially to the main results, in order to obtain some approximate and correct idea of the fearful dangers that always lurk in a Democratic party, and are ever ready to burst forth when not controlled by some master mind, and when in possession of unbridled, political power. In ancient Greece the Democratic party at first had a Solon as dictator, whose advice they were induced to respect, after he had abolished all their debts and granted other demands. But while Solon was living they were induced to co-operate in the establishment of a general assembly of five thousand, knowing, as they did, that this would always afford them a majority of delegates, which assembly, by the way, always operated as a balance wheel in the State, but even with this, and before Solon's death, Pisistratus was enabled to declare himself "tyrant," which position he and his offspring maintained for fifty years, by the aid and co-operation of the general assembly of five thousand.

In our own country Democratic factions kept our country in a semi-anarchical and chaotic state for

about a dozen years after the Revolutionary war. But after the adoption of the Constitution of the United States as our great balance wheel, and owing to the conservative character and habits of our people, the Democracy ranted and raved for forty years before they got control of the government.

But when they had obtained this control, our people had discretion and coolness enough to hold the Democracy in check for thirty years before they, the leaders, were able to plunge the country into the great Democratic Rebellion. But in France in less than two years after the formation of a Democratic party, it being without a master mind to control them, the power of the king and his government had become utterly demoralized and paralyzed, thus leaving the Democracy an open way and a clear field for the exercise of its natural, genuine and anarchical characteristics, which a Democratic party always exhibits. And hence the horrible scenes that took place during the four or five years of the Democracy in France, to some more acts of which we must now refer.

Among the first and leading acts of the Democracy, after it had obtained the entire control of the general assembly and the government, was the appointment of a committee of five, called "the Committee of Safety," whose business it was made to watch the opponents of Democracy, and to arrest, try and put to death such as interfered with or attempted to disturb

what they called the harmony and brotherly love of the Democratic party. This committee was composed, as its acts soon demonstrated, of the most bloody-minded and cruel wretches that could be found in France. Their power extended to all classes and conditions of the citizens, and to all things they might consider as offensive and detrimental to the new party of "Liberty and Fraternity," as they called themselves. This committee was more or less subject to the guidance and control of Marat, Danton and Robespierre, and to Robespierre alone when the others had been put out of the way.

By the time the disposition and proclivities of this "Committee of Safety" had been fully developed, hundreds of the members of the general assembly and five hundred thousand of the most intelligent and patriotic citizens of France had fled from their country. The committee being constantly encouraged by the Democratic crowds, their bloody work went boldly on until over five thousand of the best citizens had been murdered, for no other crime or cause than opposition to the Democratic party. The work of the committee having become very burdensome, for the sake of dispatch they hired what were called "killers at six francs a day," whose duty it was to catch and dispatch any and all opponents of the Democracy, and thus the Democratic Reign of Terror went on, as before remarked, until over five thousand Frenchmen had been put to death by the guillotine.

In the midst of these cruelties, the Jacobin club, with the general assembly at its command, had been playing the hypocrite with the good-natured and easy-going king, Louis XVI., now utterly demoralized and powerless. And after compelling him to sanction and approve their abominations, they declared him deposed from his throne, and an enemy to French liberty and the French nation, and as a consequence, after having him and his family mocked and insulted by the Democratic rabble, compelled him to undergo a mock trial and then be carried to the guillotine, where his head was taken off, amid the beating of drums and shouts of the multitude. About this time, also, they harvested baskets full of heads of the king's relatives and friends, both young and old, male and female, and after keeping his beautiful queen, Maria Antoinette, the daughter of the Emperor of Austria, in torture for several months, they had her also beheaded at the guillotine, all of which scenes seemed to give great joy to the Democracy.

Also, during these years of Democratic reign, the leaders collected together an immense crowd in the city of Paris, who went through the blasphemous ceremony of denying the existence of Almighty God, of condemning the Bible, the Christian church and all other kinds of religion, and then set up in the public square a live harlot as an object of respect and worship.

It is possible that these last abominations did not all

arise from Democratic sentiments and dispositions, and that they had arisen in part from the infidel and skeptical sentiments of the people of France in general. But it is nevertheless true that no other political party or sect on the face of the earth ever would have ventured upon such an outrage against morality and the social relations of domestic and civilized life but a Democratic party in possession of supreme power.

As to the industrial and commercial relations of France, in less than eighteen months after the Democracy had obtained full sway, commerce and manufacturing interests had become completely paralyzed, and starvation stared fully one-fourth of the people of France in the face. Agricultural work had also greatly diminished. In this, our country, owing to our people's experience with free government and Democratic factions, and owing to the adoption of our great Constitution, with its wise and patriotic provisions, the Democracy did not gain supreme power and control over our government for more than fifty years, and when they had gained control, as they did in 1829, it took seven years for the party to paralyze our industries and commerce, and bring millions to poverty, as the Democrats of this country did in 1837, and then it took twenty years more to get up our great civil war. Whereas, owing to the utter paralyzation of the French government, the way being clear and an open field, it took the French Democracy less than two years to

produce a horrible civil war, and to reduce the people to a state of anarchy, bloodshed and barbarism.

And here the questions arise, What did the Democracy do in the presence of an empty treasury, and the starvation of the people of France? What scheme did they adopt to raise money? They simply seized upon and confiscated, or essayed to confiscate, all the property of the nobility and other opponents, which probably amounted to about one-half of the real estate of the kingdom. Upon this they issued what they called assignats or real estate warrants, which any one who had money could get and locate them on any of the confiscated property, something after the style of the American land warrants and our public land sales. This scheme took with thousands who had money, which enabled them, as they supposed, to secure blocks of real estate at less than half its value. This operation gave the Democracy for the time being plenty of cash.

Nor did these things stop the shedding of fraternal blood, but rather increased it. The emigrants, as the exiles were called, went to work to get up war between France and the neighboring nations, with the hope of some relief for themselves, while at the same time, the Democratic leaders used their powers to foment such wars to strengthen and continue their hold upon power, and as a matter of course this scheme succeeded, and as luck would have it, the French arms generally met with suc-

cess, and foreign wars became the order of the times, in which thousands of men perished, and thousands of women and children were made widows and orphans.

Again, amidst these foreign and border wars several districts of France revolted against the Democracy. But flushed with success both in obtaining money, and in battles with the foreigners, the Democratic government, if government it may be called, sent strong military detachments to the revolting districts and had the people indiscriminately slain, with as little ceremony and compunction of conscience as hunters show in shooting wild beasts and birds. In some places, as in La Vendee, the Democratic soldiery crowded old hulks of vessels with men, women and children, then anchored them off shore, and had them sunk, by the discharge of artillery from the land. As another specimen of the manner in which the revolting towns and people were treated, the following is copied from the *Encyclopedia Britannica*:

“From Toulon most of the inhabitants had fled for refuge to the English ships; at Lyons (a large manufacturing town) the convention ordered the destruction of the city, and the establishment of a new town to be called ‘Commune Affranchie’; many hundreds of the citizens were guillotined, and when the process proved too slow, were shot down by platoon fire.”

This was the kind of treatment that the innocent people received from the hands of the unterrified, time-honored and glorious Democracy of France, and which, as their leaders claimed, was intended to establish "freedom of thought, freedom of action, equal rights, and brotherly love, on the soil of France."

During the occurrence of these events, the work of the Committee of Safety and Killers was vigorously prosecuted. Meantime, also, a brave woman, Charlotte Corday, put an end to the life of Marat, for which she herself was sent to the guillotine. This left the leadership entirely in the hands of Danton and Robespierre. But the latter soon found means to have Danton sent to the guillotine and his head taken off, which event left Robespierre as the sole leader, whose orders the Democracy continued to obey. But at last, the friends of the murdered citizens had become so numerous that they were enabled to form a combination with a majority of the convention to have Robespierre himself arrested and put to death at his own guillotine, which event took place on the 27th of July, 1794, and about five years after the first meeting of the great national assembly, and the organization of the Jacobin Democratic party, and its irresponsible accession to supreme political power.

All this audacious, cruel and horrible piece of work and this piece of Democratic history affords ample proof that natural, and unbridled Democ-

racy, in pursuit or possession of supreme power, is always dangerous, and that its characteristics and proclivities for anarchy and revolution, and its thirst for the destruction of human life, human character and civilized institutions are always imminent, and threatening, and that if a Democratic party is not always wholly depraved, the large and controlling element of ignorance, viciousness and depravity, which such an organization always embraces, renders it utterly unfit to be entrusted with political power, or to be allowed to exist as a political party in any civilized community.

It was claimed, and as we supposed with some truth, that the death of Robespierre put an end to "the Reign of Terror"—Democratic terror in France. That the emigrants began to, and did, return in large numbers is quite certain. But neither the Democratic party nor its power had been overthrown or much weakened by the death of Robespierre. Its life and energy consisted in its organization and the power for overturning and crushing anything and everything that seemed to obstruct its march to destruction or despotism. Such a party never did have any respect for rules, precedents or examples of any kind.

In about one year, therefore, after the death of Robespierre, there was organized a most formidable insurrection or mob against the very convention or assembly which had long stood by Marat, Danton and Robespierre, the true representatives and

tools of the Democracy. It was against this purely Democratic convention and organization that this powerful mob was organized to overthrow and disperse. It was said to have been engineered by the aristocracy. But there were hardly noblemen enough then in France to inspire and control a formidable mob. France was at this time almost solidly Democratic, and this mob must have been no more nor less than Democracy against Democracy.

At that time Napoleon Bonaparte was Colonel of artillery. He had fought the English at Toulon, and had fought in other battles with great credit, but he was or had been a strong Democratic supporter of Robespierre in some of his horrid work, and after his death had been hiding out to save his own neck from the guillotine. But when the great insurrection or mob was about to move upon the convention and government, such as it was, for the purpose of wiping it out of existence, the members were induced to appoint Bonaparte commander-in-chief of the army in and about Paris, which position he gladly accepted, and soon had artillery posted on all the approaches, and as the main column came marching up in solid phalanx he opened fire upon them, and mowed them down, Democrats as well others, like grass before the scythe, and thus scattered them in every direction.

This step, this effective action, at once changed the sentiments, the hope and the character of the French Democracy forever. It converted them into the most

docile, meek and obedient people ever seen in France. Just as soon as the rank and file had discovered that they had a master and an absolute despot at their head, who was ready to cut down friends or foes without ceremony, they were as obedient as children, and continued so during Napoleon's reign of about twenty years, and until fully one-half of the wealth of France had been wasted and destroyed, and millions of Frenchmen and other Europeans had been sent to their graves by the calamities of war.

All readers know something of the Democratic Napoleonic wars which raged for about a score of years, and in which all European nations and parts of Asia and Africa were involved, and that in them millions upon millions of the human family and their substance perished without any appreciable benefit to civilized society. And here it may not be amiss to quote another passage or two from the apocalyptic visions as applicable to the times and events. Indeed some of the most astute interpreters of the prophets, claim the passages point directly to the French Democracy, infidelity and skepticism as "the smoke from the bottomless pit." And, secondly, that the Hebrew name Abaddon and the Greek name Apolyon mean the French name Napoleon, and that the whole scene of the French wars is epitomized in the following passages :

"And the angel thrust in his sickle into the earth, and gathered the vine of the earth, and cast it into

the great wine-press of the wrath of God. And the wine-press was trodden without the city, and blood came out of the wine-press even unto the horses' bridles, by the space of a thousand and six hundred furlongs." Rev. 14:19, 20.

Certainly there is no part of the world's history since the days of the prophet to which these passages are more applicable. But be this application legitimate or not, most readers know that France was and still is a country of many wine-presses, and a country of many skeptics, and that the Democratic Napoleonic wars mainly took place outside of France, or at least outside the great city of Paris, the headquarters of Napoleon and Democracy, and that after the winding up of the bloody conflicts at the battle of Waterloo, the sovereigns of Europe debated in Paris itself the propriety of dividing up the French territory and people among the adjacent nations, so wasted and impoverished had the French nation become from the Democratic and Napoleonic wars. But a voice from on high was heard which said "See that thou hurt not the oil and the wine." So France was spared for further probation.

The Constitution formed by the great general assembly of the French under the control and dictation of the Jacobin Democracy, placed all the powers of the State in one general assembly, something after the style of the Greek general assembly of five thousand, and they then voted, under the direction of the Jacobin Democracy, that no member of that as-

sembly should be elected to a place in the next assembly, or any other office in the State. Was not this anarchical Democracy? But even this Constitution, Democratic as it was, in all its features, was changed or sought to be changed several times by the Jacobin Democracy during their reign, to make it still more "Radically Democratic," or anarchical in its tendency.

It is illogical and morally wrong to apologize, or attempt to apologize, for the horrible conduct of the French Democracy, on the ground of their ignorance and want of experience in political matters, inasmuch as natural and genuine Democracy, with all its ignorance and depravity organized into a political party, becomes the worst and most to be dreaded of all political influences, parties and powers, sects or denominations.

Secondly, reference has been made to the election of members to the great general assembly of 1789, when there was no French Democratic party in existence, and that a large majority of that assembly was composed of learned, patriotic and conservative citizens, but that after the Jacobin Democratic party had been formed, and new assemblymen were elected, hardly a statesman or conservative man was returned, and that those who were returned were solid and violent Jacobin Democrats. And here too, it should be observed that the elections or pretended elections under the Democratic reign, were nothing more nor less than Democratic mobs,

with lying and cheating managers, such as we have often seen under the Democracy in our country.

Thirdly, with the exception of Charlotte Corday, the slayer of Marat, the Democratic Reign of Terror, which shocked the whole world with its atrocities, has left no historical characters as representatives of its work but Marat, Danton and Robespierre. Nor did any of these leaders leave on record a single sentiment or rule of action for the comfort, or proper enlightenment of posterity. All of their works smell of Tartarus and Satan.

But say some Democrats, there are some grounds of apology and excuse for the horrible and barbarous conduct of the French Democracy. This they claim upon the ground that they were no worse by nature than other men, and that they had not enjoyed any experience with a free government and the elective franchise. In this there is a semblance of reason. But the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth is, as to the cause of these outrages and barbarities all came from the fact, and the indisputable fact, that the word Democracy, as a party name, drew and beguiled into its ranks all, or nearly all, the vile elements and vile characters in the land, and that this vile element and these vile characters predominated in the party, as such elements and characters always do predominate in a Democratic party, and at once took possession and control of the organization, and guided and controlled by their passions and instincts, they soon plunged the party

into all the crimes, cruelties and barbarities that suggest themselves to the vilest natures. And the truth is the French Democratic party did nothing more nor less than a Democratic party in any other country, under the same circumstances and relations, unbridled by any other influence or political power, would have done. Hence we come to the inevitable conclusion that in natural and genuine Democracy, when organized into a party and when not controlled by some higher and more patriotic authority, becomes nothing more nor less than organized revolution and treason to all kinds of civil government and civilization.

But now let us return from France to American soil, to American society, to American interests, and plain words and conclusions. Not to criticize or reproach the young men and brave soldiers who served in our great Democratic Rebellion with high honor, but to further criticize and expose the Democratic leaders, north and south, east and west, who originated and worked up the great Rebellion, and to further illustrate the always anarchical and revolutionary character of a Democratic party, and the wreck and ruin upon which it seems to flourish, let us refer again to the experience which our country has had with this, our own, Democratic party.

When the mad and insane Rebellion had been crushed out and scattered to the four winds, and the institution of slavery, which had been the chief pretext for Rebellion, had been utterly overthrown as a

consequence of the war, and when the Democratic organization itself had been utterly overthrown for the time being, by the power of the sword, almost every intelligent and patriotic citizen supposed that the organization had been broken up and driven from our country forever. At that time thousands upon thousands of Democrats themselves thought and acted in the same light, but not so with all of them. There were in the party mad, revengeful arch spirit, like those which had been driven out of heaven for rebellion against Almighty God. These unscrupulous and selfish spirits, who had experienced and well understood the characteristics and proclivities of a Democratic party, said no, and that they must hold to the organization and name as their only safety and hope of a reactionary revolution, and said by their actions and words, we must still cherish and uphold the untterrified, time-honored and glorious Democratic party, albeit it is time-honored and glorious only for the wreck and ruin it has always produced in every country, where it has had a foothold. These men said in their hearts, if not in their words, we know the fascination and attraction of the word Democracy as a party name among the ignorant and depraved portion of the population; we must therefore uphold this Democratic organization, and rally its broken ranks as our only hope for future political standing and rewards, and do we not know that a Democratic party; if held together at all, is always held together by "the

cohesive power of public plunder? Democracy is not a Stygian lake from which comes forth nothing but fire and brimstone, but a talismanic word for freedom, liberty and equal rights by which we, its leaders, mount into high positions and fat offices, even in the midst of the wreck and ruin it may produce. We must, therefore, hold to the name and the organization as our only anchor of safety and reward, and perhaps for another rebellion and the overthrow of the hated power by which we have been crushed. It was these voices, these sentiments, whether openly or secretly expressed, that prevailed and brought forth the fruits, and the threatening attitude of this party now before us, in the form of a strong, anarchical and revolutionary party, all their protestations to the contrary notwithstanding.

And argue it as we may, the great question of to-day is, shall the people of the United States be compelled to pass through another Democratic bloody conflict, with the prospect of its ending in the rise of an American Napoleon to overthrow and trample in the dust our American freedom, and American institutions, our American government and American civilization? Or shall the people, as true patriots and friends of mankind, join hearts and hands and overthrow this fearful party by civil and peaceable means, as we hope and trust we can do, by the help and blessing of Almighty God?

Of all the qualities and virtues necessary and indispensable in the safe conduct of government affairs

are honesty, integrity, faithfulness, and skill in its business and financial operations. But of all these qualities and virtues, the Democratic party is the most deficient and destitute of any party, sect, or organization in the world. Or, to put it more mildly, the party seems always to bristle with plunderers, pilferers and thieves. General Jackson once said to Mr. Webster, that in making his appointments he always sought for honest men, but the most of them when they got into position turned out to be thieves.

Mr. Calhoun, in his great speech in 1834 on the removal of the deposits, said :

“The senator from Kentucky has given a description of Cæsar forcing himself, sword in hand, into the treasury of the Roman Commonwealth. We are at the same stage of our political revolution, and the analogy between the two cases is complete, varied only by the characters of the actors and the circumstances of the times. That was the case of an intripid and bold warrior, as an open plunderer, seizing forcibly the treasury of the country, which in that republic, as well as ours, was confided to the custody of the legislative department of the government. The actors in our case are of a different character, artful and cunning politicians, and not fearless warriors. They have entered the treasury, not sword in hand as public plunderers, but with the false keys of sophistry, as pilferers, under the silence of midnight. The motive and object are the

same, varied only by character and circumstances. 'With money I will get men and with men money,' was the maxim of the Roman plunderer. With money we will get partisans and with partisans votes, and with votes money, is the maxim of our public pilferers. With men and money, Cæsar struck down Roman liberty at the battle of Pharsalia, never to rise again; from which disastrous hour all the powers of the Roman republic were consolidated in the person of Cæsar, and perpetuated in his line."

The removal of the deposits of the United States, amounting to about \$10,000,000, from the Bank of the United States, where they had been placed by the laws of Congress for safe keeping, was done by Jackson and his kitchen cabinet, with Benton at their head: that is to say, to State banks and other places, where the entire amount and millions more of the government revenue fell into the hands of artful and cunning politicians, plunderers, pilferers, and gigantic Democratic thieves. This vandal and tyrannical scheme was opposed by Jackson's regular and constitutional cabinet, and by hundreds of other intelligent and honest Democrats. Hence, the censure and condemnation by Mr. Calhoun was by no means too sharp or severe for such a violation of the laws of the land and such a monstrous crime. The truth is every one who had a hand in this despotic action ought to have been sent to the penitentiary for life, and would have been

so treated under any *régime* but that of a Democratic party, and would doubtless have been so treated by this party had the crime been committed by opponents of Democracy.

The truth of the matter is, the entire reign of the Democracy under Jackson and Van Buren was everywhere stained and punctured with robbery and plunder from the government and the people. Nor was there much improvement in this respect during the entire reign of the party. If then this party in so short a time of its existence could afford so many plunderers, pilferers and thieves, as to have the boldness and audacity to seize upon the public treasury of \$10,000,000, what might not the party do, if it should again come into power, with the public deposits amounting, say to \$200,000,000, and the revenue of the country vastly augmented? And how long would it take such a party, with its usual quota of ignorance and depravity, and its usual quota of sophistry and cunning, to drive and drag the people of this country from tranquility, contentment and plenty down to poverty and ruin? Or, to state the case in other words, how long would it take such a party with such a vast amount of funds at its command, to so corrupt and degrade the people, as to render them willing to accept the worst kind of despotism as a relief and refuge from Democratic rapacity and cruelty. A party which, by the influence of its name, gather into its ranks all or nearly all the worst elements and the worst char-

acters in the land, and enough of them to control and influence the action of the party—a party with a name whose entire history presents a history of wreck and ruin, and the tendency of which is ever towards anarchy and barbarism—is unfit to be trusted with the government of any nation or people, and should be abolished in every civilized country forever.

NOTE.—Again, the author begs leave to refer the readers of this supplement to his “History of Democracy as a Party Name and as a Political Organization” for a more extended history of the Democratic warfare against the Bank of the United States, and the wreck and ruin the party brought upon the people.

ADVANCE SHEETS.

THE
ANARCHICAL AND REVOLUTIONARY
CHARACTER
OF A
DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

A SUPPLEMENT

TO "DEMOCRACY CONSIDERED AS A PARTY NAME, AND AS A
POLITICAL ORGANIZATION."

BY JONATHAN NORCROSS.

This country affords the last stronghold of a Democratic Organization, and it is unquestionably certain that this Party must be broken up, or it will break up the Government of the United States, and overturn American civilization.

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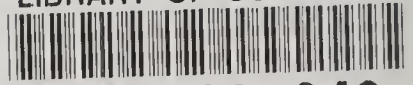
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